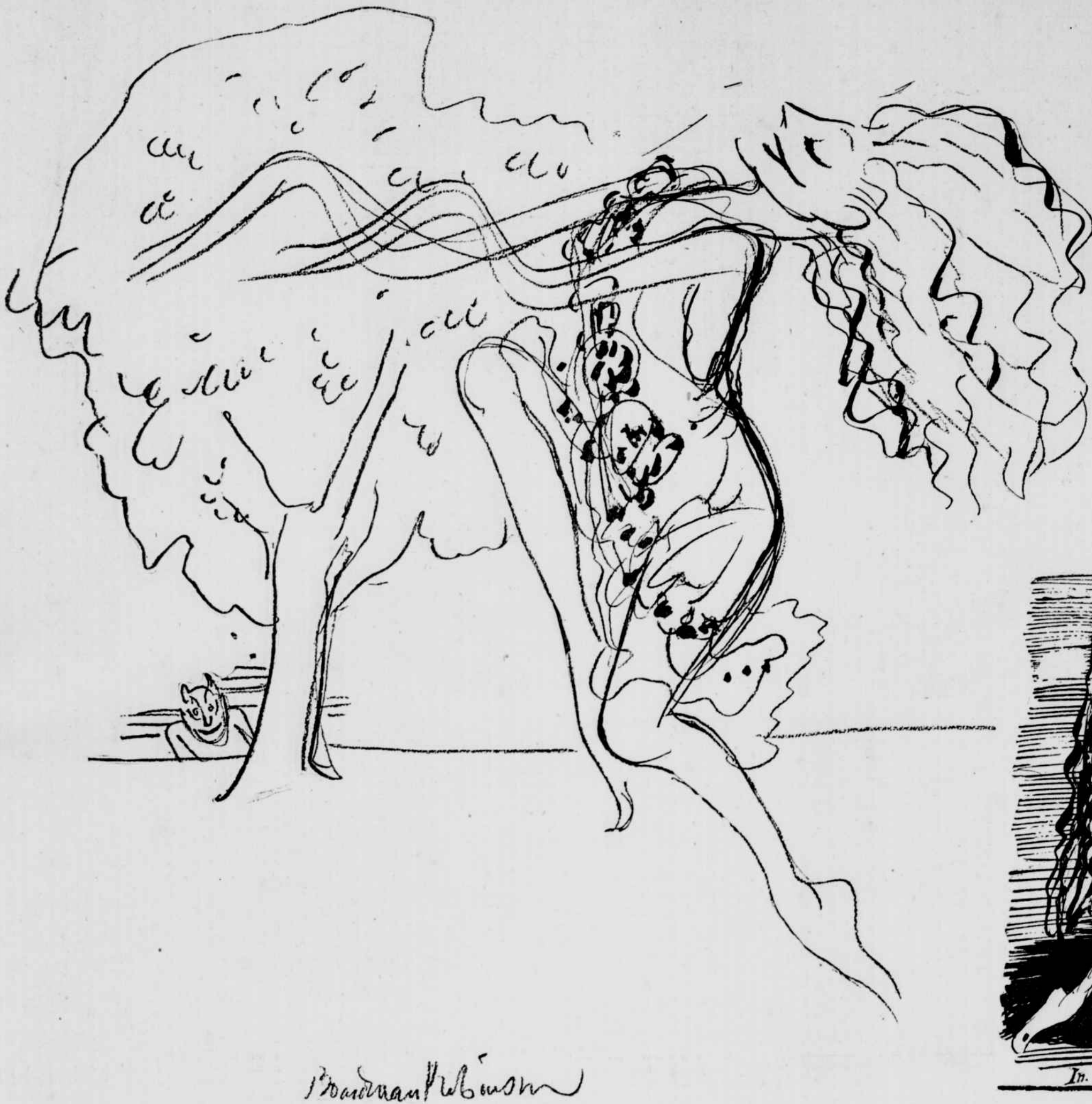


GERTRUDE HOFFMANN AT THE WINTER GARDEN



In the VAMPIRE DANCE

Matters of Art

Continued

fetched nearly \$200,000 bringing the total for the collection up to \$1,243,200. Millet, as we surmised last week, magnificently affirmed himself when his drawings came to be sold. The thirty-seven fetched altogether \$48,172. The "Bouquet of Daisies" sold for \$4,600 and the "Phœbus and Boreas" for \$3,250. Degas, whose paintings excited such furious bidding, proved no less popular as a maker of drawings. "At the Milliners" sold for \$16,400, and "At the Café Concert" fetched \$10,000. Corot and Delacroix fetched good prices and one Daumier went for as much as \$9,000. The drawing of M. Alaux, by Ingres, which we reproduced in The Tribune not long ago, obtained \$2,000. That sum was also paid for a drawing by one of our own artists, Miss Mary Cassatt.

The Collection of the Late Henry T. Chapman.

One of the important sales scheduled for early in the new year is announced to take place at the Anderson Galleries. It will dispose of the collection formed by the late Colonel Henry T. Chapman, of Brooklyn, a collection composed of over two hundred old and modern paintings, with a quantity of Oriental and European porcelains and bronzes. Colonel Chapman began his career as an amateur many years ago, in the late 70's. He then interested himself in the Barbizon school, and the forthcoming sale will bring forward examples of all of the men of 1830. Millet and Corot, Decamps and Rousseau, Delacroix and Diaz are represented. But this collector had other tastes. He bought, for example, among his French pictures, a "Leda," by Baudry; Mauve figures in the catalogue and there are

some drawings by L'Hermite. The old masters are of various schools. Mention is made of an important "Madonna and Child," ascribed to Sebastiano del Piombo; Hogarth is among the English masters and there are specimens of Van Dyke and Van Goyen. One interesting sheaf of works to find in this excellent company is made up of nine paintings by the American artist Arthur B. Davies. It is obvious from this episode that Colonel Chapman, enthusiastic as he was for the art of the past, looked about him independently among the artists of the present. His porcelains are said to be very rich in single color pieces. Barye and other modern sculptors contributed to his gathering of bronzes, and he possessed also three groups by that brilliant eighteenth century artist Clodion. The collection is to be sold on the afternoons and evenings of January 27, 28 and 29.

PALATINE FRESCOS.

Roman letter to The London Morning Post.

Among the most striking finds of the last few days is a series of beautiful frescos of the Ilad, which Commendatore Boni assigns to the period of Virgil's youth. We may thus imagine the future author of the second book of the Aeneid studying from these pictorial representations "the tale of Troy divine" on the famous hill to which he dedicated so much of his eighth canto. Other frescos, with a rare shade of blue, have been found in a Republican house of the time of Caesar. From a large collection of these colored fragments Commendatore Boni is endeavoring to reconstruct the palette of an artist of the Republican period, so that we may know precisely what colors were then in use. Another fresco, found at a considerable depth, represents a figure gazing at a large Greek temple, which strongly resembles the

thing inside is to find a beautiful staircase, either Jacobean or Caroline, twisting up to painfully scrubbed corridors, off which the lodgers sleep in the oak-paneled rooms. Many of the original spiral balusters are left, concealing their grace under paint. The whole place is paneled from top to bottom, all hidden, too, under gray paint, so that you have to look long to



PHOEBUS AND BOREAS.

(From the drawing by Millet in the Rouart Collection just sold for \$3,250.)

Commendatore Boni has also proved the existence of lifts, the pegmata of Juvenal and Martial (who applied the term to machinery on the stage), on the Palatine, as well as in the Forum, of which the great personages of the imperial times availed themselves. Thus, the American elevator turns out to be a very ancient contrivance.

AN OLD LONDON HOUSE

Relics of Beauty in a Southwark Survival.

From The Manchester Guardian. Scraps of old London come to light in the oddest ways, and it was at the inquest on a Southwark shoeblack today that we heard of a wonderful old house, once the home of earls and now a caravanserai of tramps. Even the apparently exhaustive "London South of the Thames," by Besant, published this year, has no word of it. The shoeblack died in it, and the coroner, who happens to have a taste in these things, told the jury he knew the place well and that it is a fine old staircase. It is to be found in a grimy byway off Lant street, where Dickens lived and suffered as a boy. Going through a silt in the yellow building behind which the old house lurks in its last decay, you find yourself in a sort of flagged pit, all that is left of a lovely courtyard, and in front of a tall dark door always open for the lodgers seeking a threepenny bed. On each half of the paneled door hangs a sound old knocker, and above the door richly carved corbels, such as could be matched in some of the finest of the old Westminster houses, once supported a canopy, but now only a few deal boards laid across. The surprising

discovery of the refinement of the cornices, in one room an overmantel carved with foliage and flowers is a delightful find. In a panel over the fireplace of one of these strange tramp-haunted rooms dusty remains of a painting—"The house as it used to be," he says, "with its courtyard and garden,"—and on another wall he reveals the spectral vestiges of painted women, just a hint of these pictures has an eighteenth century look—a lady with a child hanging round her neck. Here the guide comes in again with an explanation. "They do say that's Elizabeth Fry," he says. "She took the children out of Marshalsea Prison, in Horse-monger Lane, and farmed them out here. That's why they call it 'Farm House'; but long before that it was the home of earls." In that bleak room, whence all life but what is sad has ebbed away, these faint ghosts without a name tease you with their mystery.

ORIENTAL LOGIC.

Bishop M. S. Lewis of Foo Chow, urging recognition of the Chinese Republic at a luncheon at the Union League in Philadelphia, told a little story illustrative of Chinese unworldliness. "A gentleman," he said, "entered a Chinese shop to purchase tea. He found, to his amazement, that five pounds of a certain tea cost \$2.50, while ten pounds of the same brand cost \$7.50. The gentleman ridiculed these illogical prices, but the shopkeeper, on the contrary, insisted that he was acting in a perfectly logical way. As he put it: 'More buy, more rich—more rich, more can pay.'"

Conditions in Contagious Disease Hospitals

Continued from first page.

time they bought their properties that the Health Department held a piece of land in the neighborhood and was apt any year to build a hospital on it. "In spite of the efforts of the sanitary authorities of the city for the better popular understanding of the communicability of certain diseases," said Dr. Corwin, "the prevalence of contagious diseases, although slightly decreasing as years go by, cannot be said to be a negligible quantity."

"The number of cases of diphtheria reported in Greater New York during 1909 was 16,940, of scarlet fever 18,924 and of measles 35,374—a total of 71,238 cases for the three diseases. "Nineteen hundred and ten was not at all an exceptional year, although the number of cases of each of the three diseases occurring in the city varies from year to year."

"The lowest number of diphtheria cases (12,666) for the last seven years was reported in 1905 and the highest (35,158) for that disease in the year preceding."

"The lowest year for scarlet fever within the same period was in 1906, when 7,881 cases were reported, while the same year was the highest for measles (38,653)."

"The year 1908 was the highest year for scarlet fever (24,426) and very high for measles (38,276), and for diphtheria (16,431)."

Asked about the need for prompt action relative to a contagious disease hospital in The Bronx, Dr. Corwin produced the following facts:

The reports of contagious diseases made to the Department of Health in 1910 and 1911 furnish the following figures, indicating the prevalence of the three common contagious diseases for every one thousand of population in Greater New York and in The Bronx:

	Greater N. Y.	The Bronx.	1910.	1911.	1910.	1911.
Diphtheria	1,696	1,469	10	11	10	11
Scarlet fever	2,264	1,663	12	10	12	10
Measles	4,388	2,879	14	11	14	11

"Many of these cases are obliged to go to the contagious disease hospitals," he said, "and as there is no such hospital in The Bronx, with the exception of one consisting of three wards on North Brother Island, almost all the Bronx patients are sent either to the Willard Parker Hospital, at the foot of East 16th street, Manhattan, or to the Kingston Avenue Hospital, in Brooklyn."

During the period from January 1, 1911, to May 1, 1912, the number of diphtheria cases removed from The Bronx to the Willard Parker Hospital was 2,044, or 9.6

per cent of all diphtheria cases treated in the hospital, the number of Bronx scarlet fever cases at the hospital being 2,779, or 10.9 per cent of the total cases treated.

"The Willard Parker and Kingston Avenue hospitals are, therefore, crowded to a dangerous point during the months of the greatest prevalence of contagious disease," Dr. Corwin added, "that is, from December to May. Additional hospital accommodation for contagious diseases is therefore a serious need."

A public hearing on the matter was held in the City Hall in December, 1911, at which the protestants received some assurance that sites under consideration would not be used for contagious disease hospitals, and a committee of the residents of The Bronx was appointed to find another suitable site in The Bronx.

In spite of the statements then made that another site could be found within a very short time, the committee did not report until after several weeks, and then recommended as a site for a contagious disease hospital for The Bronx, North Brother Island, owned by the city and controlled by the Department of Health since 1871.

The committee is opposed to the use of North Brother Island as a contagious disease hospital, for the following reasons, as set forth in its report:

First—A need of the city, now well recognized, partly met and of increasing urgency, is for a hospital for compulsory detention of certain cases of tuberculosis. An island furnishes much the most valuable site for such a hospital, and it has been for several years, and now is, the policy of the city to use North Brother Island for this purpose. With this intention new tuberculosis pavilions have been built and others are in the process of construction. It seems probable that before many years practically the whole island will be needed for this class of cases.

Second—In the meantime a new hospital for venereal diseases, authorized last year, is to be placed there.

Third—The present buildings, the extensions planned for the immediate future, and the pavilions for smallpox and for certain unusual infectious diseases, which should be taken care of there, so take up the land area that it would be difficult to place effectively the number of pavilions necessary to accommodate the measles, scarlet fever and diphtheria cases from The Bronx.

DISADVANTAGES ENUMERATED.

The disadvantages of an island for contagious diseases are emphasized by the committee as follows:

First—The transfer to a hospital of cases of measles, scarlet fever and diphtheria, in their early febrile stages, is attended with risks which should be minimized in every way possible.

Second—For the use of an island for such cases there should be supplied a completely equipped reception hospital on the mainland, ferriesboats, each large enough to carry an ambulance; the necessary docks and piers, and a service of frequent trips during the entire twenty-four hours.

This is necessary for the parents of the children as well as for the children, the report says. The expense of the installation of a proper system for service in the acute diseases of children would, it is said, be exceedingly large and would in-

volve the requirement of waterfront property on the mainland.

Third—The use of an island for chronic cases of infection, such as tuberculosis, etc., does not make the demand for rapid, well protected and frequent transportation involved in the acute cases of infection in children. The present transportation to North Brother Island may be called adequate for its chronic cases.

The population of The Bronx is increasing rapidly, the report points out, and the occupied sections cannot extend in other than a northerly direction. The population centre of the borough is from year to year moving northeast.

The Bronx Medical Society at a special meeting endorsed the city property and emphasized the need of a hospital.

THE PRIVATE HOSPITAL.

The private hospital, according to Dr. Nicoll, next to Willard Parker has the river view and air on three sides. It has one pavilion for scarlet fever and another entirely separate for diphtheria, with a different corps of nurses for each.

Each patient has his or her own room. Occasionally two are in one large room. Each room communicates with the outside air, is well lighted and of good size. An open air roof garden is provided for convalescents.

"The same regime, perhaps with a little more elaboration, is carried out," said Dr. Nicoll, "as in the public institutions, and the results of treatment leave little to be desired."

"One of the reports of the private hospital shows something over 3 per cent of deaths from diphtheria and less than 4 per cent from scarlet fever. Measles is not treated."

"Here, then, are two sets of institutions—one public, the other private—having equally good medical attendance and the results of treatment leave little to be desired."

"In the private hospital the death rate is equal to the best that can be shown by any private physician or institution. In the other it is a blot on modern scientific progress."

"What is the cause of this?"

"Lack of air." Robert W. Hebbard, secretary of the State Board of Charities, said the causes responsible for existing conditions may, generally speaking, be summarized under two heads.

"With few exceptions," he added, "the public hospitals of New York City have for years suffered from the utmost indifference and neglect on the part of the public authorities of the city."

"They apparently had in most instances no knowledge of what the actual needs of the situation were at any given time nor of what they were likely to become in the future. It is only within very recent years that these rapidly growing needs have been recognized at all, and still later that any large and determined effort has been made to meet them."

"There is no other city of the globe, either ancient or modern, which even approximates New York's congestion of population, with its disease producing possibilities."

"There should be one general public body charged with the administration of all the public hospitals, a body that will be representative of the whole city and of its highest philanthropic spirit and ideals."

HARVEST TIME.

(From the painting by Jan Van Goyen in the Chapman Collection.)